

Khaddam arrives in Riyadh

AMMAN, May 14 (R). — Syria's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam arrived in Riyadh tonight from Cairo, the Saudi state radio reported. The radio, quoting the Saudi Press Agency, said Mr. Khaddam was carrying a message to King Khalid from Syrian President Hafez Assad. The Syrian foreign minister is in Saudi Arabia as part of a tour in some Arab countries to brief their rulers on the outcome of the talks of President Assad in Geneva on Monday with President Jimmy Carter on the prospects of a Middle East peace settlement.

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Peres reiterates Israel's stand not to go back to pre-67 borders

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, May 14 (APF). — Acting Prime Minister Shimon Peres has reaffirmed Israel's determination not to go back to pre-1967 borders as part of any future peace agreement with the Arab World. Speaking on Israeli Radio, Mr. Peres said that demilitarized zones and early warning systems could be additions to defensible borders but not a substitute for them. "We will not let Jerusalem be touched and consider the Jordan River as our defensive border," he said, adding that he hoped Washington would not present him with any other "accomplished facts".

Mr. Peres, who is also defense minister, expressed satisfaction with recent assurances from President Jimmy Carter of a special relationship between the U.S. and Israel, but said the president should have clarified what he meant in a reference to a need for a Palestinian homeland.

"For Israel this homeland must be in a Jordanian context. Under no condition will we accept the creation of a

Palestinian state right opposite the very heart of Israel". Such a Palestinian state, he said, "would be dominated by (PLO leader Yasser) Arafat and his rockets and his guns and the terrorists (who) would come into this state from Lebanon".

The defense minister hit out at what he called "evasive formulations" used by Arab leaders to cloud the issues at hand. "But we will not go along with that," he declared, "if peace... then peace". In an earlier development Mr. Peres addressed a Labour and Trades Union Federation meeting in Tel Aviv and said that Israel could nevertheless anticipate serious differences of opinion and discussions with the United States on vital issues. He said that Israel could have no partners in defining the secure borders it needed for its own defense.

In a separate development, the Israeli Ambassador to Washington, Mr. Simha Dinitz said yesterday that President Carter's promise of continued U.S. arms supplies to Israel and agreement for possible co-production of military equipment, did not represent a blank cheque to grant Israel anything it might ask.

Mr. Dinitz arrived here last night together with Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, from a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in London. Interviewed by Israel Television, he said President Carter had made it clear that U.S. arms sales to Israel will be conducted in the framework of the special relations between the two countries. The United States would continue to guard Israel's security and help it maintain its deterrent capabilities and thereby that for this purpose the U.S. would provide Israel with advanced defence technology, including possible joint production projects.

Mr. Dinitz said this put Israel in a position in no way inferior to that of the NATO countries. However, the attitude expressed by the president "should not be taken by Israel to mean a complete and free licence to get anything it wanted," the ambassador stressed.

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His Majesty King Hussein is received by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan on his arrival at Amman airport from the United States Saturday afternoon. (JNA photo).

King Hussein returns home

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein returned here today after a visit to the United States which has been described here by the Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf as the King's "most successful ever".

While in the United States, the King discussed bilateral relations and the Middle East situation with President Carter, Ambassador to Amman, Mr. Thomas Pickering.

King Hussein left Amman on April 17 and first spent a week in London during which he attended joint celebrations marking the silver jubilee of Queen Elizabeth's and his own reigns. King Hussein was welcomed on arrival by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, members of the royal family, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, cabinet members and the American Ambassador to Amman, Mr. Thomas Pickering.

Cento foreign ministers assess military alliance

TEHRAN, May 14 (R). — Foreign ministers of the Central Treaty Organisation (Cento) met behind closed doors today to review international and regional problems and to assess the future of their military alliance.

Conference sources said chief delegates of Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, Britain and the United States spoke on a number of subjects, after the Cento Secretary General Emut Halum Bayulken read out a digest of his annual report. A communiqué will be issued tomorrow at the end of the annual ministerial conference. The sources said that Mr. Bayulken in his report recommended a campaign to publicise Cento as a useful organisation.

In their inaugural session speeches today U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the British Foreign Secretary Dr. David Owen restated their governments' support for Cento. Dr. Owen said "I reaffirm our solid and continuing commitment to Cento and our determination to contribute, within our capacity, to the effectiveness of the organisation."

Mr. Vance reiterated that Cento was important to President Jimmy Carter's administration and said he would share in the conference's deliberation Washington's perception of the state of the world and its pursuit of peace.

Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khatibabadi and his Turkish counterpart Isnan Sabir Caglayangil both recognised that Cento was still a useful organisation. But the Pakistan Chief Delegate, Ambassador Ghias-Uddin Ahmed, in his speech, which diplomats said was deliberately kept short, expressed no views about Cento.

Pakistan downgraded its participation to ambassadorial level, apparently to demonstrate its displeasure at alleged U.S. involvement in the post-election events in the country. But Mr. Vance at a press conference yesterday rejected as false accusations that the U.S. was seeking the overthrow of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Mr. Ahmed said that Pakistan and Iran had been able to develop the closest of ties. "We deeply cherish this relationship and will not permit anything to come in its way," he said. Observers said it was out of deference to the Shah that Pakistan did not altogether boycott the Cento meeting.

The Turkish foreign minister also seized the occasion to criticise U.S. Congress for delaying ratification of a new arms agreement concluded a year ago.

Fahmi tells parliamentary committee Egypt accepts Soviet initiative to talk

CAIRO, May 14 (R). — Egypt said today it had accepted a Soviet invitation to talks next month which could heal the long-standing rift between Cairo and Moscow.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi told a parliamentary committee here that he will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Europe on June 9 and 10.

He declined to say whether the meeting will be in East or West Europe.

"It is a constructive Soviet initiative which Egypt welcomes," Mr. Fahmi told the Foreign Affairs Committee. He said the proposal was put to him yesterday by the Soviet Ambassador to Cairo, Mr. Vladimir Polyakov.

President Anwar Sadat abrogated a friendship treaty with Moscow in March last year. It followed his expulsion of 20,000 Soviet military experts in 1972 and Kremlin refusal to supply Egypt with vital military equipment after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Diplomatic ties also seemed nearing the point of rupture last week when Cairo denounced Moscow for handing a note to Arab countries which, newspapers here said, accused Egypt of attempting to provoke an armed clash with Libya.

Cairo newspapers later said the Soviet Union had withdrawn the note and expressed its wish to improve relations. A thaw in relations would appear to reflect a wish by both countries to boost Middle East peace-seeking efforts, including a resumption of the Geneva conference.

If the talks succeed in clearing the atmosphere, a meeting between President Sadat and Soviet Communist Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev appears possible.

President Sadat has said repeatedly he is ready to meet Mr. Brezhnev provided sufficient preparations are made to ensure a success of their talks. The belief that Middle East peace efforts are behind the latest move is strengthened by the arrival here today of Syrian Foreign Minister, Abdul Halim Khaddam, who is believed to be carrying a message from President Hafez Assad to President Sadat.

Mr. Khaddam, at the start of a tour of several Arab countries, flew to Alexandria to meet President Sadat.

President Assad might have played a role in attempts to heal the Cairo-Moscow rift. Syria is Egypt's major ally in the confrontation with Israel and the two countries are also linked by a unified political command which Sudan recently joined.

Informed sources said criticism of the Soviet Union in Egyptian newspapers as well as radio and television commentaries will be stopped from today.

Bitter attacks on the Soviet Union have been an almost daily feature in the Egyptian media for the past few months. Meanwhile, Mr. Fahmi said that a total of 3,000 Cuban soldiers

are stationed in Libya and Ethiopia and that 16,000 Cuban troops were also present in Angola.

Commenting on Egyptian aid to Zaïre against Shaba province rebels, Mr. Fahmi said Egypt respected the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) policy of African inter-state aid, non-interference in the internal affairs of states and territorial integrity.

Armed forces Commander-in-Chief Mohammed Abdel Ghanem Gamassi said Zaïre had been the victim of a foreign invasion from Angola and Egyptian aid had enabled the Kinshasa government to "improve its strategic and military situation."

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Sharaf carries message to Sadat

CAIRO, May 14 (JNA). — The Chief of the Royal Court, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, arrived here this afternoon on a one-day visit bearing a message from His Majesty King Hussein to President Anwar Sadat.

Sharif Sharaf told journalists on his arrival here that the message deals with King Hussein's recent visit to the United States and the talks he held with President Carter.

The chief of the royal court added that his own visit here came "within the framework of Arab coordination and joint action among Arab states in general and confrontation states in particular."

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Israel bans West Bank fund-raisers from visiting Arab countries

TEL AVIV, May 14 (R). — Israel is reported to have banned fund-raisers from occupied Arab territories from visiting Arab countries because a previous delegation received help from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The ministerial council of Gaza, in the occupied Gaza Strip, today told the East Jerusalem Arabic language newspaper Al Quds that fund-raisers it had sent to Arab states had, been joined and assisted by an official PLO representative, according to a report published by the newspaper.

It quoted a council statement which said the delegation had signed a twin city agreement with the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh and received large sums of money from the city. "Receipt of the money and promise of further funds in the future, was not easy. It was made possible only after a meeting of the delegation with Palestinian authorities in Damascus and Beirut," the Gaza council statement said.

The PLO added its own representative to our delegation and he helped us meet people in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states," it added. PLO funds are banned from being received in the occupied Arab territories and the Israeli military governor of the occupied West Bank said no further fund-raising delegations would be permitted to travel until the Gaza report was investigated.

Delegations from the West Bank, towns of Hebron and Jericho, twinned respectively with the Saudi city of Medina and the Gulf town of Sharjah, have already been abroad and are reported to have returned with considerable funds.

PNA vows to press on against Bhutto

ISLAMABAD, May 14 (R). — Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) voted today to press on with its agitation against Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, saying his planned referendum would be "fraud upon fraud".

The prime minister yesterday announced that he would seek to resolve Pakistan's two-month-long political crisis through a referendum to decide whether he remains in office.

But Mr. Pir Pagaro acting president of the PNA responded in a statement: "There will be no referendum under Mr. Bhutto, for that will be fraud upon fraud."

The opposition, charging that the prime minister rigged the last elections in March, has been campaigning for his resignation and the holding of fresh elections under safeguards. The agitation has cost at least 260 lives.

Mr. Pir Pagaro, the only principal PNA leader not arrested during the agitation, said the opposition movement would go on until its demands were met.

Mondale arrives in Lisbon at start of European tour

LISBON, May 14 (R). — U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale arrives here tonight on a visit which will give a boost to Portugal's new-found democracy.

The vice president, who is starting a 10-day European tour, will go next to Spain, which is on the eve of its first democratic elections in more than 40 years.

When President Carter announced Mr. Mondale's trip earlier this month, he said: "I believe I speak for the American people when I say how very deeply encouraged we are by the return to democracy in Portugal and by the steps Spain

is taking to build a true and just democracy." The point has been underlined by U.S. officials due to travel with Mr. Mondale. Noting President Carter's outspoken condemnation of human rights violations in various countries, they said it was just as important an element of his policy to praise nations rebuilding their democratic institutions.

Diplomatic sources in Lisbon said that while Mr. Mondale is here he would discuss Portugal's critical economic situation in talks with Prime Minister Mario Soares and President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

Don Juan de Borbon gives up his rights to Spanish crown in favour of his son

MADRID, May 14 (R). — Don Juan de Borbon, pretender to the Spanish throne since 1941, today gave up his rights to the crown in favour of his son, King Juan Carlos.

At an emotional ceremony at the royal Zarzuela palace, near Madrid, Don Juan said he was renouncing his dynastic rights because the monarchy had been "unstable and consolidated in the person of my son and heir Don Juan Carlos".

Don Juan 63 who lives at Estoril, in Portugal, was made heir to the throne in 1941 by his father, King Alfonso XIII, who had abdicated 10 years before. King Alfonso died a month later in exile in Rome.

But in 1969 Gen. Franco bypassed Don Juan and named Juan Carlos to be next head of state. Today, Don Juan said his son had won "a clearly demonstrated popular approval and on the international scene has opened new paths for the fatherland".

He added: "I believe the time has come to give him the historical legacy that I inherited."

King Juan Carlos said he wanted to carry out the commitments "of this historic moment, to respect the popular will, defend traditional values and keep in mind that above all freedom, justice and order must inspire my reign."

But while the dynastic ceremony was going on near Madrid, tension was running high in the troubled northern Basque region. Tens of thousands of workers were on strike to demand a total amnesty for political prisoners. The area has been shaken by its worst violence for months.

Three people have died since Thursday — two of them killed by police bullets — and many were injured in clashes between police and demonstrators.

A 20-year-old man was shot in the head by a policeman in the Navarre capital of Pamplona last night while trying to flee down a narrow street from a police charge.

He was first identified as a local leader of the communist-led Workers Commissions Trade Union. But this morning officials said he was a printer from Renteria, in Guipuzcoa province.

The mixup was due to the fact that the dead man was not carrying his identity card. The violence in the Basque provinces was touched off by a week-long campaign begun last Sunday for a total political amnesty.

Jibril's PFLP-GC expelled from Rejection Front

BEIRUT, May 14 (R). — The hard-line Palestinian Rejection Front has formally expelled one of its constituent groups, it was announced here today.

The expulsion of Mr. Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command (PFLP-GC), was announced in a statement issued by the Rejection Front's Central Council.

The statement added that the Palestinian Liberation Front (PLF), a breakaway from the PFLP-GC constituted two weeks ago under the leadership of guerrilla leader Abul Abbas, would henceforth be considered an integral part of the Rejection Front, enjoying within it the privileges previously accorded the PFLP-GC.

Observers saw the original formation of the PLF as a move to end a series of disturbances that had been troubling the PFLP-GC, the Rejection Front and the resistance movement as a whole, for some time.

The tension between the two former factions inside the PFLP-GC stemmed from the fact that Mr. Jibril, a respected military leader, favoured pro-Syrian policies whilst Abul Abbas had more sympathy for rival Iraq.

Sarkis, Abu Iyad hold meeting

BEIRUT, May 14 (R). — Palestinian commando leaders today called on Lebanese President Elias Sarkis for talks on Palestinian-Lebanese relations.

It was the second such meeting within a month, but no official announcement on the deliberations was issued.

Today's visitors were Mr. Abu Iyad, a Fateh leader, and Mr. Basel Aql, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) U.N. delegate.

Last month, commando chief Yasser Arafat, accompanied by Mr. Abu Iyad and Mr. Aql, had similar talks with President Sarkis.

Informed sources said discussions dealt with the 1969 Cairo agreement concluded between the Lebanese authorities and the commando movement and obstacles facing the implementation of some of its provisions.

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Give him an ounce

Either Mr. Peres is insulting the intelligence of the Israeli electorate or he is being less than honest with the Americans. In either case, he is running scared from the opposition.

If the acting prime minister thinks he can negotiate peace with the Arabs on the terms he has just come up with: that the Jordan River should constitute Israel's defensive border, and that Israel would under no conditions accept the creation of a Palestinian state "right opposite the very heart of Israel," then he has completely lost touch with reality.

Just the other day, a hunch of American senators went crying to President Carter, asking him to reassure the Israelis about the continuity of the special ties between the two countries and of U.S. military aid to Israel, telling him Mr. Peres was in difficulty over the seemingly waning U.S. support.

Carter accommodated them with the desired declaration, Mr. Peres was relieved of the pressure, when Lo and behold, here he is trying to outdo the most hawkish of the hawks.

Mr. Peres has shown that if given an inch he will take a mile, and peace be damned.

How often have the Arabs tried to expose the myth that a weak Israel will be less intransigent than a strong one? And how often have the Americans ignored that warning? Yet here is Mr. Peres, with only an ounce of encouragement, trying to present himself to the Israeli electorate as the biggest hawk of all time.

Either Mr. Peres is lying to the electorate in order to win votes in the coming elections on May 17, or he means what he says.

If he is trying to pull the leg of the voters, he is going to have a lot to answer for when the time of reckoning comes. What is he going to tell them: "Look, I lied, but you must understand... these are outlandish peace terms?"

Or is he going to tell the Americans "Look, I'm sorry, but I really can't go along with you on this peace business."

If he is asking the United States to help him win the elections because he is more "moderate" than the opposition, but is in fact turning the Labour Party into just another version of Likud, then he is practising an unusually devious form of deception -- which he might live to regret one day, if he values peace after all.

CENTO meets in Iran; but what is CENTO?

By Mohsin Ali

LONDON, May 14 (R). — Few people outside the Middle East have more than a hazy idea of what CENTO stands for.

But President Carter is sending his Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, to Tehran this weekend to join his British, Turkish, and Iranian colleagues at a ministerial meeting which reflects the continued interest which Washington takes in CENTO -- the Central Treaty Organisation.

CENTO is the successor to the ill-fated Baghdad Pact, an alliance inspired by the United States and Britain in the 1950s. U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, the moving spirit behind the pact, declared it to be a defence against communist aggression or subversion in the Middle East.

Egypt's President Nasser saw it as a device to perpetuate Western political, military and economic influence in the Middle East and, like most Arab nationalists, bitterly opposed it.

Mr. Vance has gone to Tehran after assisting President Carter at a summit meeting in London of the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

But while the Atlantic alliance remains at the heart of U.S. foreign and defence policy, the sister grouping concentrates more on regional economic development projects rather than on defence problems.

Its ministerial council is used more and more as a forum for a general exchange of views on Middle East and related international and bilateral developments.

But there is no question of phasing CENTO out as is being done with the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO), diplomatic sources said.

SEATO was founded mainly at Mr. Dulles's insistence to resist any communist aggression and subversion in the region.

The late Mr. Dulles's grand strategy was to draw an East-West line girdling the globe which linked NATO in the West with CENTO's predecessor the Baghdad Pact in the Middle East and to SEATO in the Far East.

But in view of the "changing circumstances" -- a euphemism for the change in the nature of the Soviet challenge and the subsequent Sino-Soviet quarrel -- the SEATO powers decided in September 1975 to scrap their defence alliance later this year.

In fact, CENTO is having different kinds of troubles right now. Pakistan will not attend this weekend's ministerial council session in Tehran evidently because of its strained relations with the United States.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has alleged that the United States had supported opposition attempts to overthrow him. But Washington has strongly denied this and warned that continued public accusations could harm their relations further and asked for quiet talks.

Historically, the origins of the CENTO lie in the Baghdad Pact which was created in early 1955 to help defend what are called the countries of the "northern tier" of the Middle East -- Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan -- from any Soviet aggression.

The Baghdad Pact resulted from a series of bilateral friendship and mutual accords. In February 1955 the pro-Western governments of Turkey and Iraq buried decades of quarrels

and suspicions and with encouragement from Mr. Dulles signed a mutual security and defence pact and invited others to join it.

Britain joined in April, Pakistan in September and Iran in November of that year.

Mr. Dulles knew that he would not get congressional approval for full United States membership of the pact so he decided that his country would be an "observer".

He made clear, however, that there are observers and observers. In this case the United States would take part in all the pact's activities, would attend ministerial council sessions and be an active member of the alliance's economic, military and anti-subversive committees.

So the pact was set up in Baghdad and its first ministerial council in November 1955 announced that the aim of the member states was to "work in full partnership with a united purpose for peace and security in the Middle East."

The five member governments declared that they would defend the pact's territories against aggression or subversion and would also promote the economic welfare and prosperity of the peoples of its region.

Mr. Dulles in turn left no doubt that though the United States was technically not a full member it would view with the "utmost gravity" any threat to the territorial integrity or political independence of the pact's members.

The bloody revolution in Iraq in July 1958 overthrew the monarchy and the regime of coup leader Abdul Karim Qassem formally withdrew Iraq from the Baghdad Pact in March 1959.

The alliance's name was changed to CENTO and its headquarters transferred to Ankara in August of that year.

Back to the basics By Aladdin Fanous

"One thing we learn from history is that we do not learn from history"

It seems rather strange for someone studying world history to hear of a country like the United States taking a hard stand on such an issue as human rights. But if we take a look back in American history we can see a similar situation in which America took up the same cry. The time: Prior to the American Civil War.

If you recall the situation in those days you'll see the States divided in two parts, the wealthy agricultural South with all its big cotton plantations and cheap labour, mostly imported Blacks, and the newly industrial North. The North at this time was in strong competition with its arch-rival and longer established Great Britain, particularly in the textile industry, but also in other industries. The North was unable to compete due to its inability to buy cheap raw materials. Most of its materials were either imported at great expense or purchased at high prices from the "under-developed" but wealthy southerners.

In attempts to get the South to lower its prices the North continuously failed and only widened the gap between them more. But materials weren't the only things lacking in the North. The North had to pay very high prices also for its labourers which were enjoying the highest standard of living in the entire country, and perhaps the world.

The North at first waged an economic war on the South, using its industrial base to charge the South high prices for its manufactured goods, which the South needed. And of course blamed the South for the high prices. But this war failed to change the attitude of the South and merely widened the gap further.

With business going very badly and potential disaster looming for their industrial machine the North saw as their only course of action intervention in the South. But how could the big industrialists convince the people who didn't care or even understand such economic terms as "marginal profit", "balance of payments" and "net loss" to get excited about the socio-economic situation. To the common man the whole thing was "a good thing for the politicians to worry about." But

those clever politicians put two and two together and what did they come up with? Well, not one of them probably really cared a bit for one of those little black slaves, but when they realised that people could get emotional about people's rights and even be willing to fight and die for the idea, and that by liberating some of those black slaves they could solve all their problems, they jumped at it like a drowning man grabbing for a rope.

You see, by freeing the blacks they could get cheap labour for their factories and at the same time topple the power of the plantation owners. The sad thing is that the people swallowed the idea of freeing the slaves by hook, line and sinker and it resulted in one of the most gruesome pages in history with brothers killing their own brothers, and some of the worst crimes against humanity, such as the famous Sherman March, burning every city from Memphis, Tennessee to the Atlantic Ocean. And what was the result of this supposed liberation, or war to free the Black man?

Well the plantation owners lost their big farms as northerners rushed down to move into the vacant mansions. The slaves were free, but for how long? Within a few years they were put to work in the northern factories. So they won their rights, but what an empty victory! It seems in the long run ethical issues are waved to justify economic wars being waged!

So I cringe when I hear a country with such a bad record for human rights both abroad and at home coming out with such a cry. One hundred years ago when the U.S. government made the plea it ended in one of the worst violations of those same rights. Let's hope it won't happen again.

The question is: "What is the real motive for the human rights issue?" President Carter may be a very sincere and good man as was Abraham Lincoln, when he led the country into the mud.

Only this time America seems to be up against the entire world which it's very unlikely she could lick.

Washington's alliance with Bonn has many hurdles to jump

One of the intriguing situations about the just-ended economic summit in London was the meeting, for the first time, between President Carter and West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who publicly backed Mr. Gerald Ford in the U.S. presidential election last November. Apart from the personality clash, serious differences have embittered relations between Bonn and Washington.

By William Forrest

LONDON (Gemin). — Let 'em all come! In his first hundred days in the White House, President Jimmy Carter has held court to every national leader who cared to make the trip to Washington.

Fellows like Mr. Callaghan, Mr. Fukuda, Mr. Andreotti, Mr. Trudeau, Mr. Sadat, Mr. Rabin, Mr. Suarez, Mr. Kreisky, and Mr. Roy Jenkins from the European Community -- all have met with the superpower's new chief.

By the time he flew into London for the world economic summit the president had met all his co-summittees except two. One of these was President Giscard d'Estaing of France, and no one was surprised that that. For ever since Gen. de Gaulle's day, relations between the Elysee and the White House have not been notable for their warmth.

Nor are they likely to have been improved by a recent embarrassing slip-up by President Carter when speaking in front of microphones which he did not know were switched on.

One of his advisers told him that France was now being more positive towards the United States, partly because her "basically weak economic position" was making her "more cooperative".

The president said he was glad to hear that, because when he made an overseas tour as governor of Georgia, France was the one country where he was not made really welcome.

What with Mr. Nixon's tapes and Mr. Carter's "mike" the White House is clearly no place for careless talk.

More surprising was the other summitter whom the president met for the first time when he came to London. For that was none other than West Germany's Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt.

Next to America, West Germany is the strongest nation in the Western alliance, and for 30 years, the relationship between the two has been so close that, as German-born Dr. Henry Kissinger put it recently, it is not so much an alliance as a firmly forged unity.

Yet when all the world was flocking to Washington to salute the new president, Mr. Helmut Schmidt remained pointedly at home.

True, he must have felt somewhat embarrassed by having so publicly backed the wrong horse in the Ford-Carter election fight last November. And one or two incidents of White House pique, including a studi-

ed snub to the West German envoy in Washington, cannot have encouraged the chancellor to make his peace with the president.

But deeper than any personality clash, serious differences over policy have embittered relations between Bonn and Washington.

First there is Mr. Carter's new policy towards the Soviet Union and in particular his campaign for human rights. The Germans fear that the Russians may retaliate by taking it out on them and destroying the modest improvements they have made through their Ostpolitik in their relations with East Germany and Poland.

They argue that much more can be achieved for the victims of oppression by quiet diplomacy than by shouting at the Russians from the house-tops.

Mr. Helmut Schmidt himself has pointed out that since the Helsinki conference two years ago 60,000 people of German origin have been able to leave Eastern Europe by legal means and settle in West Germany. "We do not want to endanger this progress," says the chancellor.

Next there is America's persistent prodding of the Germans to reflate their economy, which takes scant account of the pathological German dread of inflation. "Under no circumstances" says the chancellor, "shall I adopt such a policy, no matter how pressingly it is urged by our friends."

Then, in the face of equally strong American pressure, there is Germany's equally firm refusal -- so far at any rate -- to tear up the 12 billion Deutsch mark contract for the provision of a complete nuclear power industry for Brazil.

While some Germans agree that a country like Brazil, which refuses to renounce nuclear weapons by signing the Non-Proliferation Treaty, should not be supplied with bomb-making equipment, others suspect that America's opposition to the deal springs from sordid commercial envy of a lucrative contract in the same way as many people in Britain and France suspect

that the American opposition to the super-nuclear Concorde airliner has been dictated not by environmental scruples, but by sheer business considerations.

Finally, there is the row between the military men in Bonn and Washington over the choice of NATO's next tank. Here the Germans profess to see the fell hand of the American armaments lobby as being responsible for the rejection of the German Leopard tank in favour of its American rival.

Altogether the leaders of the two strongest powers in the West had more than enough to talk about at their first-ever encounter. If only the microphones in Downing Street could have been kept switched on like the ones in the White House.



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By the way, I meant to ask you. How did you manage to sell all your products so quickly? I've hardly sold a thing.

— It's very simple. Advertising in the Jordan Times is your answer.

— You must be kidding! — No, I'm quite serious. Let me explain.

— I'm listening.

— More than 12,000 copies of the Jordan Times are distributed every day, which means it's read by 60,000 people every day. Don't be surprised. This is a fact. World statistics have established that a daily newspaper is read by at least five people.

— Fair enough. But up to now this doesn't mean much to me.

— Be patient. I'm coming to the main point. Supposing you have a stock of watches for sale at five dollars each. Well, world statistics say that a good advertisement will influence at least 10 per cent of readers.

— That's a bit optimistic, isn't it?

— O.K. let's be less optimistic and say only five per cent will be influenced.

— Fair enough.

— If we go back to the number of readers -- that is 60,000 -- we find that we'll have 3,000 buyers. At five dollars profit a watch, that means a profit of 3,000 dollars.

— That's unbelievable! — But it's true. It's perfect mathematics.

— But wait a minute. How much would an advertisement cost me?

— Practically nothing compared to its results. Its cost price is very low in comparison with the actual profit.

— How come?

— If you place eight quarter-page ads in the Jordan Times per month at 50 dollars per ad, it will cost you 400 dollars. Taking your profit at 3,000 dollars, it means that the cost price is only 13 per cent. And furthermore, the cost of advertising is deducted from income tax. That means practically nothing for the ads.

— But it's the same for the Arabic papers, isn't it?

— True, but the purchasing power of the readers of the Jordan Times is greater.

— I'll have to try this first thing in the morning. But how?

— It's very simple. You can either go to Al Bar Building or telephone the Jordan Times at 67171-3-3-4. They'll take care of the rest.



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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 8	9:20 Wrestling
6:00 Quran	10:10 Arabic series
6:05 Cartoons	
6:30 The Waltons	
8:00 News in Arabic	
Channel 3	
7:30 Development program	7:30 News in Hebrew
8:30 Arabic series	7:45 Varieties
	8:00 News
	8:10 Documentary
	10:00 News in English
	10:15 Manna

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show	15:00 Concert hour
7:30 News	16:00 Old favourites
7:45 News reports	16:30 Easy listening
8:00 Sign off	17:00 The crystal pyramid
12:00 Pop session	17:30 Pop session
12:30 Catch the words	18:00 News summary
13:00 News summary	18:05 Listener's choice
14:00 News	19:00 News
14:10 Radio magazine	19:10 News reports
14:30 Jibraz Khalil Jibraz	19:30 Sign off

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Mahatta (55453)
Amman:	Fawzi Kaddouni (82826)
	Hayabed (24530)
	Awad Hawandeh (72350)
Irbid:	Irbid:
	Yarmuk
Amman:	Zarqa:
Ahmad Bishawi (3825)	Yarmuk
Atmar Fahour (2025)	Shifa
Zarqa:	
Fatih Abu Aqqab (83608)	

Taxis:

Pharmacies:	Khayam (41541)
Amman:	Firas (23427)
	Hamza (41832)
	Mahd (22033)

BBC RADIO

GMT	13:30 World Service Short
05:20 News: Press Review	13:45 Saudi Jones Requests
05:25 New Ideas	14:30 The Men from the Mi-
05:30 Book Choice	nistry
05:35 Songs of Sundrie	15:00 Radio Newswel
05:40 Nature	15:15 Symposium
05:45 Letter from America	16:00 News: Commentary
06:00 News: Press Review	16:15 Our own correspondent
06:30 Sarah Ward Requests	16:40 The Week in Wales
07:30 News	16:45 Lucky Jim
07:35 Our own correspon-	17:00 News
dent	17:09 Five Stations to
07:40 Songs of Sundrie	Istanbul
07:45 Nature	17:40 Book Choice
07:50 Famous Yesterday	17:45 Sportscaill
07:55 The Melody Makers	18:00 News
08:00 News: Reflections	18:15 Radio Newswel
08:15 World Radio Club	18:30 What's New
08:20 The Pleasure of Yours	19:00 Radio Theatre
08:30 News: Press Review	19:45 Face of England
08:45 From the Weeklies	20:00 News: Commentary
09:30 New Ideas	20:15 Letterbox
09:45 Sports Review	20:30 Sunday Half-Hour
10:15 Strike up the Band	21:00 Theatre Call
10:30 Sunday Service	21:15 Europa
11:00 News	21:30 Talking about Music
11:15 Our own correspondent	22:00 News
11:30 Theatre of the Air	22:30 Our own correspondent
12:30 My Kind of Jazz	22:35 Intermezzo
13:00 News: Commentary	22:45 Sportscaill
13:15 Letter from America	

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	18:30 Show Music USA
03:00 The Breakfast Show:	19:00 News and Topical Re-
News	ports
to on the hour and 25 min.	
06:30 after each hour.	18:15 New Horizons
17:00 News and New Pro-	19:30 Studio One
ducts USA	
17:15 Critics Choice	20:00 Special English, News/
17:30 Issues in the News	Words and their Stories
18:00 Special English, News/	20:15 The Concert Hall
Words and their Stor-	21:00 News and New Produc-
ies, Feature: People in	USA
America, News Sum-	21:15 Critics Choice
mmary.	21:30 Issues in the News
	23:00 World News: Commem-

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:	Departures:
6:15 Damascus (CAA)	7:00 Damascus (SAA)
6:15 Muscat, Doi	7:30 Beirut
7:25 Jeddah	8:30 London
7:30 Kuwait	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
7:35 Cairo (EA)	8:45 Cairo (EA)
8:30 Beirut	8:45 Paris
11:15 Doha, Kuwait (BA)	8:30 Frankfurt
11:30 Baghdad (IA)	10:00 Rome
11:45 Kuwait (KAC)	10:30 Larnaca, Athens
14:25 Dubai, Bahrain (GA)	12:15 London (BA)
14:50 Riyadh (SDI)	12:30 Baghdad (IA)
17:45 Copenhagen, Vienna	12:45 Kuwait (KAC)
18:30 Paris, Beirut (AF)	15:30 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (GA)
19:00 Amsterdam, Geneva	16:45 Riyadh (SDI)
19:15 Athens, Larnaca	19:45 Cairo
19:30 Beirut (MEA)	21:40 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
20:30 Paris	22:00 Baghdad, Dhahran
21:00 London	22:00 Jeddah
01:30 Cairo	22:30 Tehran
	24:00 Bahrain, Bangkok

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	" 26391-4
Fire headquarters	" 23800
First aid, fire, police	" 10
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	" 36391-3
Municipal water services (emergency)	" 37111-3
Police headquarters	" 38141
Najdah, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 21111, 57777
Airport information (ATA)	" 55205

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41830
British Council	" 26167-4
French Cultural Centre	" 37400
Goethe Institute	" 43500
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 45018
Amman Municipal Library	" 56112

Industry minister meets Korean team...

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Najmeddine Dajani Saturday discussed with a visiting South Korean economic delegation the development of economic relations between the two countries.

The Korean team offered its readiness to import Jordanian industrial products, particularly phosphates. It welcomed visits by Jordanian delegations to South Korea so that Jordan can benefit from Korean industrial expertise.

The team stressed South Korea's readiness to take part in and promote Jordan's economic projects.

The South Korean delegation also visited the Jordan Valley, where it inspected projects dealing with water resources, land reclamation, construction of public utilities and improvement of social services.

The Korean team Friday visited Aqaba, where it visited the port and the floating dock, which recently started work to

facilitate loading and unloading. The team, headed by the president of the South Korean chamber of commerce and industry, is visiting Jordan as part of a tour to Arab countries to strengthen Arab-Korean economic cooperation.

Two South Korean firms are carrying out six development projects in the Jordan Valley.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS RENT LAW FOR FOREIGNERS

AMMAN (J.T.). — An official spokesman at the Ministry of Finance Saturday commented on the recent Cabinet decision to allow foreigners three months from its date of publication in which to obtain approval from the Cabinet to stay in rented premises for over three years.

The official explained that article two of a 1953 law does not permit foreigners to rent premises for over three years without the permission of the Cabinet.

Problems ensued, he continued, because many did not get such permission. Cases arose of landlords successfully suing foreigners for exceeding the three-year period of time. There are still cases waiting in the courts, he added.

This situation caused great embarrassment to the government, the official stated, in particular as regards diplomatic missions.

Referring to the recent amendment to the 1953 law, the official said that the government decided to give foreigners, who do not already have permission from the Cabinet, three months in which to obtain it.

He added that the government was not taking sides — whether to the benefit of the landlord or the foreigners — but was taking such measures to avoid embarrassment and to halt possible rent hikes.

The three-month grace period does not apply to those where a court has already made a ruling, he added, but if the court is presently looking into the case, then the proceedings will be halted until the end of the grace period.

Diplomatic missions will be informed of the government's decision, he added in conclusion.

...and British delegation

AMMAN (J.T.). — Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Najmeddine Dajani Saturday discussed with a visiting British trade mission ways of increasing trade exchange between the two countries and possible British private sector contributions to projects in the five year plan.

The delegation also had talks with officials of the Industrial Development Bank.

The leader of the 14-member team, Lord Colgrain, told the Jordan Times that the mission is here to get to know the Jordanian market and its requirements on a first-hand basis and to investigate the possibilities of trade.

Talks will also take place on the possible establishment of a joint venture.

The members of the delegation, who arrived here from Da-



Dr. Najmeddine Dajani: Pushing for trade.

NATIONAL NOTES

* AMMAN. — The Joint Jordanian-Syrian Committee for Land Transport will resume its meetings in Damascus Sunday to complete studies looking into ways of unifying traffic and transport laws and regulations between the two countries.

* AMMAN. — President of the University of Jordan Dr. Ishaq Al Farhan left here for Paris Saturday on a week's visit, when he will meet officials of the Sorbonne to discuss cooperation between the two universities.

* AMMAN. — Examinations for the final semester will start in all Jordanian schools Monday. About 700,000 students will sit for these exams, which will continue for 10-days. Students of the third secondary class will sit for the secondary school certificate examination on May 31.

* KARAK. — Director General of Antiquities Dr. Adnan Al Hadidi Saturday discussed with the inspector of antiquities in the governorate a plan for maintenance of historic places, especially Karak castle, where a folklore museum and theatre will be set up for His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee.



Education Minister Abdul Salam Majali (left) looks over an exhibition at a school he visited during a tour of inspection in Ajloun Saturday. (JNA photo).

BETT JALA RECEIVES JD 170,000 FROM QATAR

DOHA, May 14 (R). — The Gulf state of Qatar has contributed two million riyals (JD 170,000) to the Bett Jala municipality on the Israeli-occupied West Bank, its mayor, Mr. Bishara Dawud, said today.

The visiting mayor told reporters that the contribution would help his town, near Jerusalem, to implement a number of projects which would provide jobs for Arab workers now employed in Israeli plants.

Mr. Dawud, one of several West Bank mayors touring the Gulf, is due to leave for Amman tomorrow.

Egyptian media team due here

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh has invited an Egyptian media delegation to visit Jordan in June.

The Egyptian will also visit Syria on June 14 at the invitation of the Syrian information minister.

Ibrahim leaves for Islamic states meet

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim left for Libya Saturday at the head of a Jordanian delegation to take part in the conference of foreign ministers of Islamic states to open in Tripoli on Monday.

Mr. Ibrahim announced prior to his departure that the delegation would call on the coo-

ference to adopt effective measures for the protection of the holy, archaeological and historical sites in Jerusalem in particular and in the occupied Arab lands in general.

He added that the delegation would also highlight the dangers resulting from Israel's policy of establishing settlements on a large-scale in the occupied Arab territories.

The eight-day conference will be attended by 42 Arab and Islamic countries.



Mr. Hassan Ibrahim: Off to Tripoli.

Contract signed for second stage of Dead Sea potash project

AMMAN (JNA). — The administrative board of the Arab Potash Company Saturday approved a draft agreement with two American and British companies for the second and last stage of the potash project.

Under the accord, the companies will work out a general plan, invite bids for the cons-

Trade with Iraq boosted to JD9m

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan and Iraq have agreed to boost their trade to JD9 million. Under Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce Dr. Hashem Dabbas announced Friday.

The Iraqi News Agency quoted Mr. Dabbas as saying the visit was successful and fruitful and had led to the signing of two agreements for increased trade and tax exemptions.

Agreement was also reached on the establishment of joint food industries and the exchange of expertise by the two countries' institutions.

OMANI RULER HERE SOON

AMMAN (JNA). — Sultan Qabus Ibn Said of Oman will arrive in Amman on May 20 for a four-day visit, according to Al Ra'i Saturday.

The paper added that the sultan would have talks with His Majesty King Hussein on bilateral relations, the current Arab situation and international issues of common interest.

Housing Bank receives JD 1m share from Iran

AMMAN (JNA). — The Central Bank Saturday received JD 1 million from the Iranian government as Iran's share in the capital of the Housing Bank.

The Housing Bank signed a participation agreement with the Iranian Ministry of Finance and Economy last week.

Director General of the Housing Bank Zuheir Khoury said that under the agreement Iran will receive profits in the first two years, but these will be channelled into the bank's general reserve.

APOLOGY

In yesterday's article on the Housing Bank's plan to float shares to the public, the headline should have read eight million, as was stated in the text.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	22.0	575.0
U.S. dollar	33.0	332.0
German mark	140.0	140.4
French franc	66.8	67.1
Swiss franc	131.0	131.4
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.3	37.5
Saudi riyal	93.3	93.5
Lebanese pound	107.5	108.2
Syrian pound	81.0	81.3
Iraqi dinar	947.0	958.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,146.0	1,150.0
Egyptian pound	460.0	465.0
Libyan dinar	760.0	770.0
UAE dirham	84.6	85.0

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Britain reports trade surplus for April

LONDON, May 14 (R). — Britain yesterday reported its best trading figures for five years, with a surplus last month of £111 million.

The April figures showed a

U.S. banks raise prime lending rate

NEW YORK, May 14 (R). — Americans will have to pay more for their bank loans from today following a rise in prime lending rates by many large institutions.

The prime rate — the cost of loans to customers considered best risks and generally large companies — was raised to 6-1/2 per cent from 6-1/4 per cent. Individual borrowers will have to pay more.

New York's Citibank led the rise and triggered off similar increases from Morgan Guaranty Trust, Bankers Trust, Chase Manhattan, Marine Midland, Chemical Bank, Irving Trust, Continental Illinois, Manufacturers Hanover Trust and Crocker National Bank.

The money market rates have increased because the Federal Reserve — the U.S. central bank — has in the past week tightened monetary policy which drives up interest rates. The Federal Reserve believes that the American money supply is growing too quickly and large increases are thought to cause inflation.

Prime lending rates reached a peak of eight per cent in September, 1975, and have been drifting down ever since to the 6-1/4 per cent low, bankers said.

Venezuelan minister visits Libya

TRIPOLI, May 14 (R). — Venezuela's Minister of Energy and Mines, Senor Valentin Hernandez Acosta, has arrived in the Libyan Jamahiriya for talks on oil and cooperation, the official Arab Revolution News Agency (ARNA) reported today.

ARNA said Senor Hernandez would give Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi a letter from President Carlos Andres Perez, who recently toured several Middle East countries for talks in solving an oil pricing dispute within the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

ARNA said Senor Hernandez would also have talks with the Libyan Oil Secretary, Mr. Ezzeddin Mabrouk.

deficit on exports and imports of £109 million, but this was balanced out by income from invisible earnings such as banking and tourism bringing in £220 million.

This was the best overall performance since a £112 million surplus recorded in October, 1971, and represents part of a continuing trend.

At the same time it was announced that the Bank of England's minimum lending rate was dropped one quarter per cent to eight per cent, the lowest level for over four years.

The reduction marked another stage in the descent from the record 15 per cent reached during last autumn's sterling crisis.

Aramco begins repairs on Abqaiq oil pipeline

DAHRAN, Saudi Arabia, May 14 (R). — Saudi Arabia's Abqaiq oilfield, where a major fire halted production three days ago, will be back to normal production "within days", the Arabian-American Oil Company (ARAMCO) announced today.

In a statement broadcast by Saudi Arabian radio, the company said it had already started to divert to other areas some of the crude oil which is normally pumped to the part of Abqaiq affected by the fire.

The fire broke out after an underground crude oil pipeline fractured on Wednesday. Work has started on a new pipeline to carry crude oil to the port of Abqaiq from the oilfield where the fire occurred.

The spokesman said a one mile (1.6 kilometres) long pipe-

line will replace one damaged in the fire which gutted a pumping station at the oil field, one of Saudi Arabia's biggest.

One Saudi was killed and 13 people were injured. A pumping station was destroyed, and a storage tank was badly damaged.

Some of the pipes linking the pumping station and the tank exploded, the Aramco statement added.

It ruled out sabotage as the cause of the pipe rupture and fire.

The Abqaiq field, the second biggest onshore oil reserve in Saudi Arabia, accounts for about one-tenth of the kingdom's oil output, which was 8.47 million barrels a day in March.

The fire was the worst to hit Aramco in 33 years of operations.

South Africa, Israel agree on closer scientific cooperation

CAPE TOWN, May 14 (AFP). — South Africa and Israel have concluded two important scientific and technological agreements for closer cooperation, according to the annual report of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), tabled in the National Assembly here yesterday.

The agreements are between the CSIR, and its Israeli equivalent, the Israeli National Council for Research and Development (NCRD), and the ag-

ricultural ministries of both countries.

The report said both agreements were of a similar nature and said they were "the beginning of a new phase of cooperation between the two countries."

The foundation for the agreements was laid in April 1975 when CSIR President C.V.D.M. Brink visited Israel at the invitation of the NCRD. Annual joint symposia in both countries are envisaged as part of the agreement.

The report said also that South African's produced isotopes were being used in the analysis of soil samples scraped from the surface of the planet Mars.

The report said the radio-isotopes, cadmium-109 and iron-55, manufactured by the CSIR, were being used as X-ray sources in the analysis of samples taken by the American Viking space mission.

The isotopes are produced from locally mined silver and manganese.

Kuwait denies report that 11 OPEC countries decide against 5 per cent price hike in July

KUWAIT, May 14 (R). — Kuwait today denied a report published in the Middle East Economic Survey magazine that 11 major oil producing countries had decided against implementing a planned five per cent price rise.

Oil minister Abdul Mutaleb Al Kazimi said no such decision had been taken.

The authoritative weekly magazine reported yesterday that the step by the 11 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which includes Kuwait, would be formally announced on May 20.

The magazine said the move not to impose the hike planned for July 1 was led by Venezuela, whose President Carlos Andres Perez recently toured the Gulf oil states, Kuwait and Qatar.

Mr. Kazimi said that consultations to end the two-tier price system within OPEC were continuing. Kuwait would abide by any collective OPEC decision, he added.

The oil-price split has brought a sharp division within the 13-member OPEC group.

Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) had said they would impose only a five per cent increase during 1977.

The other 11 members voted

to increase prices by 10 per cent on January 1 and a further five per cent on July 1.

The Middle East Economic Survey said it had learned the 11 OPEC members had decided against the further increase as a result of contacts carried out inside OPEC during the recent Middle East and African tour of President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela.

It said the move against imposing the July price increase was led by Venezuela, Kuwait and Qatar.

If the report is confirmed, it would mean that the price of crude oil produced by the 11 OPEC members would remain at \$12.70 a barrel instead of going up to \$13.30. The price of crude produced by Saudi Arabia and the UAE remains at \$12.00 a barrel.

The magazine reports that Venezuela, Qatar and Kuwait oppose the second-stage price increase in July because it "would be potentially much too damaging both politically and economically."

It said this was particularly because of the seasonal change in demand and the likelihood that Saudi Arabia would increase its output to meet the growing market for its cheaper crude.

Saudi Arabia is OPEC's biggest producer and has the potential to increase its pro-

duction to more than 11.8 million barrels a day.

"Faced with this crack in the majority front, Iran reluctantly had in the end little choice but to go along with the dropping of the July five per cent increase," the magazine added.

There has been speculation that Saudi Arabia, "while not prepared to go all the way to the 10 per cent renunciation level," might nevertheless decide to go part of the way towards closing the gap, the survey adds.

Saudi Arabia has not yet finally settled its policy, which will largely depend on a visit by Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz to Washington on May 24, and the results of a ministerial meeting in connection with the so-called "North-South" Dialogue in Paris on May 30 and June 1.

The report says the 11 countries which applied a ten per cent price rise on Jan. 2 have been protected against a fall in production in the first quarter of this year, by heavy demand during a severe winter, and by weak production by Saudi Arabia which has not reached its objectives.

But recent forecasts indicate a surplus on the market for the second and third quarters, with Saudi production topping ten million barrels a day and Iranian production falling from 6,275,105 barrels a day in March to 5,411,312 barrels a day in April.

According to the survey situation has caused some concern in producer countries which could be most affected.

A movement towards moderation could also perhaps be interpreted as an attempt to dissuade Saudi Arabia from increasing production to 12 million barrels a day, more than just a gesture to reduce the price gap, it was said.

Tanker collision pours 100 tons of oil into Gulf

KUWAIT, May 14 (R). — More than 100 tons of crude oil leaked into Gulf waters when a Taiwanese tanker was in collision with a South Korean merchant ship in Kuwaiti territorial waters yesterday, officials here today.

The tanker Hai-kwang, 18,000 tons, was on its way to London carrying 20,000 tonnes of oil when it collided with the Hsueh, 4,967 tons, about six nautical miles from the Kuwait coast.

No casualties were reported and the Hai-kwang was towed to the oil port of Ahmadi to await the arrival of another tanker from London to take over its cargo, officials said.

Hong Kong swindlers rip off Australian customers

MELBOURNE, May 14 (AFP). — Bogus mailorder companies in Hong Kong are swindling Australians out of thousands of dollars for cheap, tailor-made clothing, the Victorian State government reports.

The government's ministry of consumer affairs says it uncovered the racket after investigating complaints that customers were being cheated.

The racket, government officials said, involves forged documents, false letter-heads of legitimate Hong Kong companies and visiting "agents", who have taken orders and money for clothing and disappeared.

The government says Hong Kong police are looking for the travelling salesmen.

Martin E. Wong, Administrative Secretary of Hong Kong's Consumer Council has written to the Victorian government.

He says: "I have passed on

the case of the police for further investigation, but under the circumstances I am not confident that any satisfactory solution to the matter can be found."

Victoria's Minister for Consumer Affairs Ian MacLellan says customers were swept away by the cheapness of the deal offered by visiting "agents", who had offered tailored suits for about \$118.

He said orders had been taken for other goods, including jewellery.

Mr. MacLellan said: "My attention has been drawn to mail-order firms and agents who have forged the names of Hong Kong firms, using the name, the same post-box number and even identical letter heads."

It has been established that they are neither employees nor agents for firms in Hong Kong.

THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Herb Ettenson

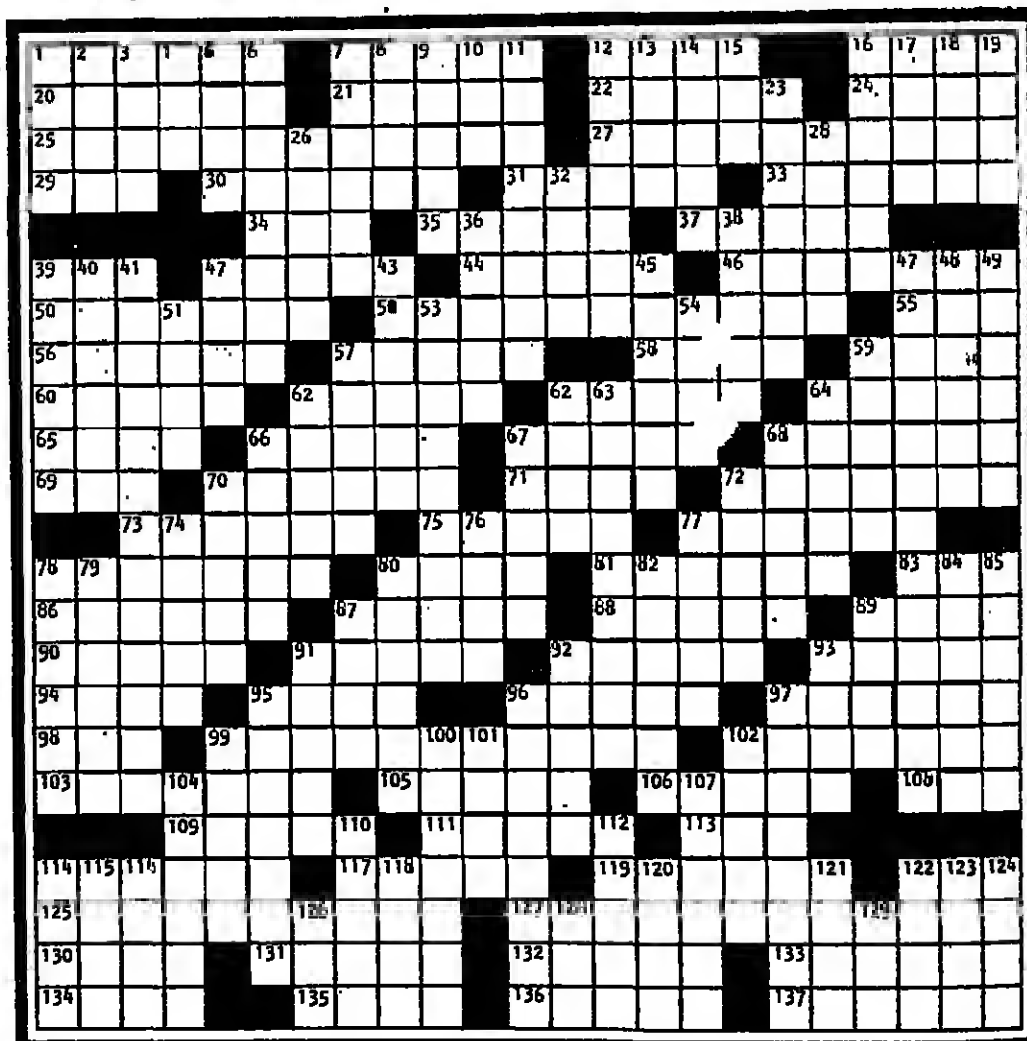
WEAPONRY
By Elaine D. Schorr

ACROSS

1 Horizons	50 Holiday pastimes	75 Author Bret	106 Belg. town
7 Nail or back	52 Pretentious boasting	77 Swiveling device	108 Draft initials
12 Beat it!	55 — "Magnon"	78 — up (went faster)	109 "— what I say"
16 Grade	56 Vindictiveness	80 Math branch	111 Fuming
20 All of a piece	57 Refuge	81 The in a thousand	113 Expression of surprise
21 Home type	58 Station: Fr.	83 Undermine	114 Incarnation of a god
22 Funnel-shaped	59 Name for a dog	86 Lana or Tina	117 Ruhr city
24 Literary pseudonym	60 Mountains: Ger.	87 Fatigue	119 Crystal-lined stones
25 Suburban playgrounds	61 Sarcastic remarks	88 Br. navy auxiliary	122 Boat item
27 Mob muscle	62 Tremble	89 Gumbo base	125 Domineering females
29 Kind of product	64 Dwellings in Toledo	90 — value	127 Buzz about
30 Fishing vessel	65 Earth science: abbr.	91 Yarn skeins	130 Nautical term
31 Trick: Sp.	66 Moslem mendicant	92 Sired, as Adam did	131 Peach, for one
33 Ger. state	67 Epee maneuver	93 Readies for the presses	132 Must, cook-nay style
34 Comedian Louis	68 Collie of note	94 Do a farm task	133 Coordinated ads
35 Utter	69 Use a thimble	95 Noah's heir	134 Know-it-all, in a way
37 Andrea	70 Come again	96 Acronymy	135 Land hold-ings: abbr.
38 Br. money: abbr.	71 Gal Friday	97 Competitive items	136 Abhors
42 Where Greek met Greek	72 Gen. George	98 Yoko — way	137 Freshets
44 In — (woozy)	73 Golf club	99 Skirt items	
46 Put one's — the table		100 Sting	
		103 Cloth of old	
		105 Innuendos	

DOWN

1 Kind of squad	11 Was continuing	32 Enlarge	48 Predestine
2 Privy to	12 Symphonic movement	36 Gehenna	49 Loops
3 Fancy button	13 Overlay	38 Without — in the world	51 N. Atlantic country: abbr.
4 Light brown	14 Wall pier	39 Scrawny ones	53 Depose
5 Plutinary	15 Facial jerk	40 Ir. city	54 Seize
6 More virile	16 Modus operandi	41 Guy Fawkes incident	57 Walker
7 Angel of a kind	17 — Meter	42 "Unto us — is given"	58 Pomp, in Paris
8 Out of harness	18 Iran money	43 Saudi —	61 Was curious
9 Loire River city	19 Philosophy great	45 Hire	62 Kind of claim
10 Recede	23 Fiddle	46 Side stroke	63 Was sub-jected to
	26 Toys	47 Side accompaniment	64 Spiteful
	28 — nous		



5/15/77

Diagramless

19 X 19, by Jody Latt

ACROSS

1 Downy	20 — of Wight	45 Large bean	66 Loop
5 Shipshape	21 Sliding fastener	46 Foot part	67 Optical glass
9 Sikorsky or Stravinsky	25 Ramote	47 Gr. letter	68 Finished
10 Dispatch	28 Gossip	48 Luge	69 Boundary
11 Chou —	30 Consumer	49 Pitfall	DOWN
12 Pieta	31 Apparition	52 Jellied dish	1 Stressed and Torme
14 Actress	33 — Main	54 Grant, as territory	2 Make eyes
15 Sommer	37 Hilarity	58 Mountaintop	3 Mare's offspring
16 Shore or side	38 In name only	60 Spoken	4 Musical group
17 Playthings	40 Asian country	61 Butterflies in the larval stage	5 Sticky to the touch
18 Takes a crack at	42 Juicy fruit	62 Assumed name	
	44 Crack at		

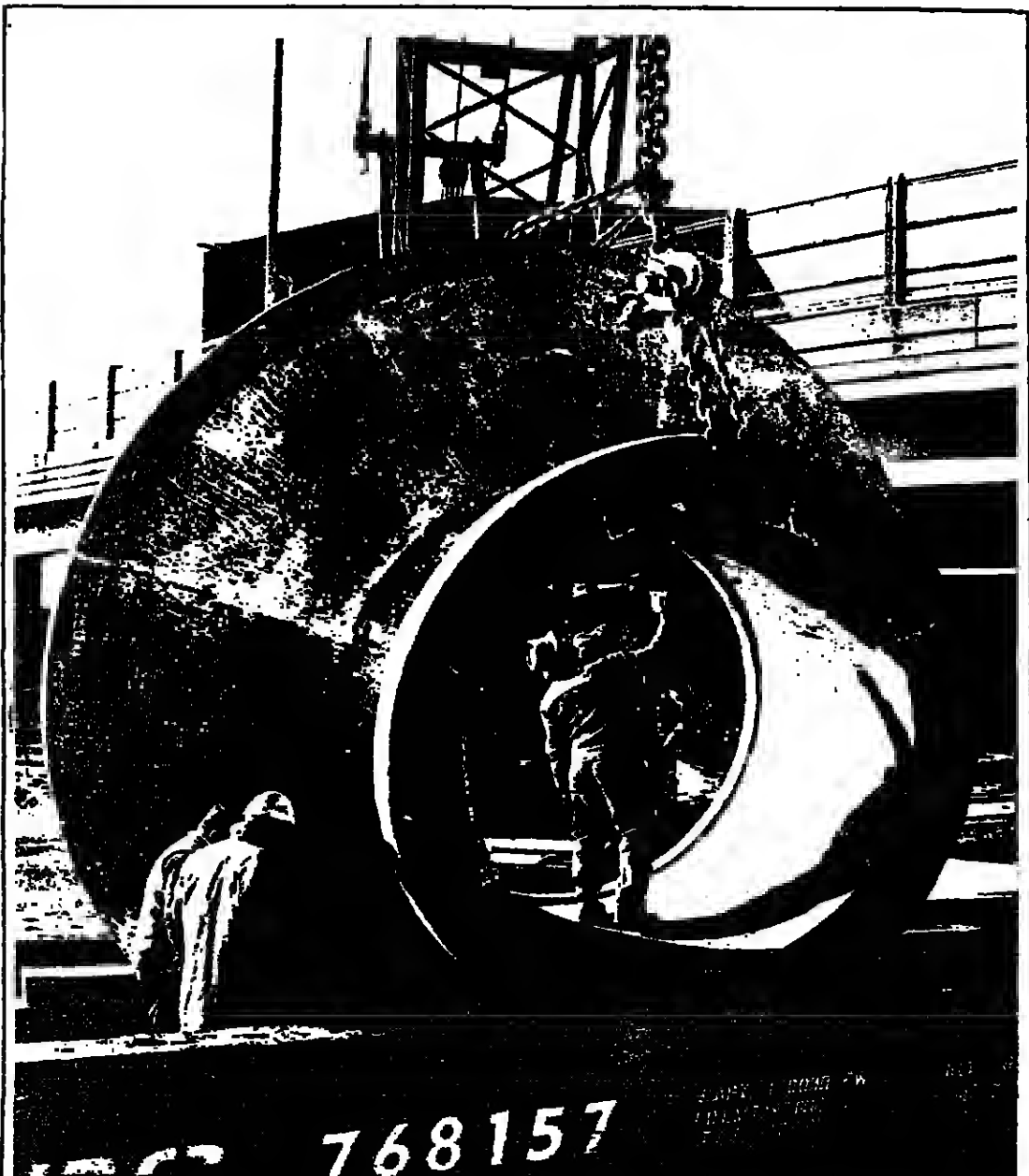
DOWN

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CRYPTOGRAMS

- REDDA RKN'G RKYXEA ROBS: RUBBEUX
REON REPOS RUYDG RYX RIPPA. —By Sam Knowlton
- IEU KFAKTY UOUHXZEW WTAEUS TH XFY
WATER ZW HIOOTWUS SAFER. —By India M. Sperry
- VCUZHOTY QUBS BISURSJ VTZHAISK
HTBBOQROIOSE TY COB BROKS JARS. —By Steve Sanford
- ISO SOM MOOS SISO?
Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Apt whirling dervish hatted big whirlpool and reversed the whirl.
2. Does complicated digital computer figure on its fingers?
3. New music planned without melody; more classics too hard to copy?
4. Radio soap opera trivia diverts.



HEADING SOUTH — A 52-ton iron casting, said to be the world's largest, travels via a special railway from the Emhart Corporation plant in Ansonia, Connecticut to a boat dock. Its final destination: An ore-crushing mill in Mexico.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to think about what you want to do in the future that is new and different. Take the time and make the effort to enrich your attitude so that you have much that delights you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Engage in a challenging venture you enjoy and make much progress. Enjoy the company of friends at pleasurable activities.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can add new activities to your regular routines that could prove profitable. Don't be so opinionated.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have a new plan that requires the backing of good friends, so be sure to contact them early. Get rid of that discontented feeling.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Become more active in public matters and add considerably to your prestige. Be clever in handling credit.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) If you make plans now for improving your position in life, you can easily add to your abundance. Stay on the constructive side of life.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study carefully how to handle responsibilities more intelligently in the future. Try a new tack with mate and get better results.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Good day to talk over your finest ambitions and ideas with associates and get good results. Show that you have wisdom.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Become more enthused about the work you have to do. Make new plans for the future that are satisfying.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make plans for the amusements you enjoy with congenials. Do whatever will bring you closer to the one you love.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Showing true loyalty at home can bring about the harmony that is needed there. Stop being so unsure of yourself.

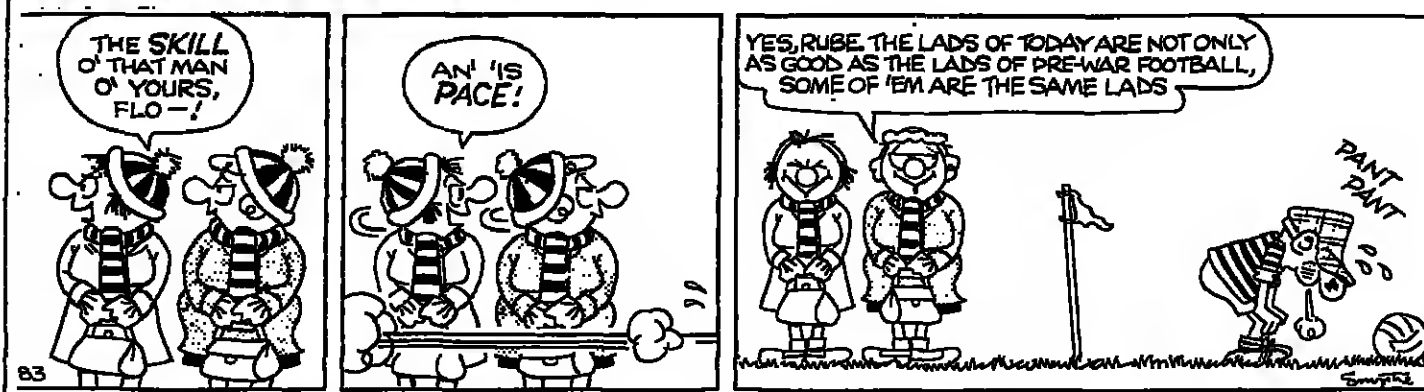
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Plan just how to produce more and increase your income in the future. Sidestep one who could get you in trouble.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You have fine ideas for getting ahead so jot them down today so you won't forget them. Take time for improving your property.

PEANUTS



ANDY GAPP



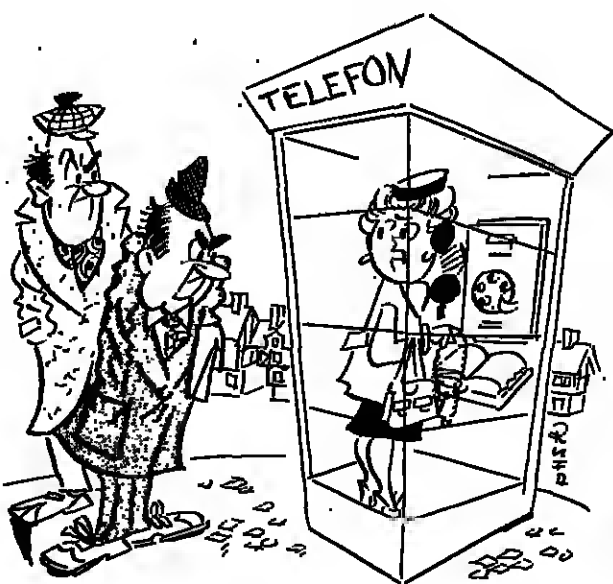
MUTT & JEFF



THE FLINTSTONES

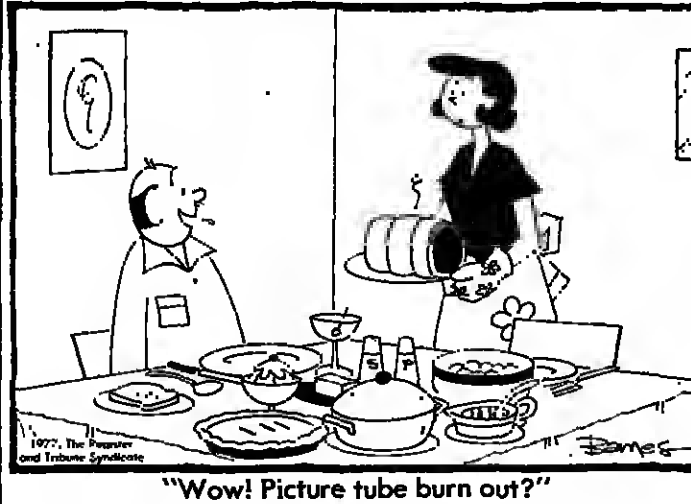


LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



GERMANY
Focke
"Two men outside the phone booth look very menacing, Peter — I'd better stay inside till you come!"

THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



WORLD RECORD

The official world altitude record by an aircraft which took off from the ground under its own power is 36.24 kms. (118,898 ft.) by Aleksander Fedotov (USSR) in a Mikoyan E-266 (MIG-25) aircraft, powered by two turbojet engines on 25 July 1973.

THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



The Banqueting Hall, remaining part of the old Palace of Whitehall. It has a great ceiling by Rubens, and from one of the hall's windows Charles I stepped to the scaffold. In the foreground, a member of the household cavalry.

GRAFFITI

WHY ARE THERE SO MANY LAST-MINUTE DETAILS AND SO FEW LAST MINUTES?

PROVERB

A wise man learns from his mistakes but a wiser man learns from the mistakes of others.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable.
North deals.

NORTH
♠ J73
♥ A4
♦ KQ92
♣ KQ42
WEST
♠ 10986
♥ K3
♦ A875
♣ 975
EAST
♠ K42
♥ J109752
♦ 63
♣ A8
SOUTH
♠ AQ5
♥ Q86
♦ J104
♣ J1063

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♠ 1 ♥ 1 NT Pass
2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♥.

When you have a choice of suits to develop, there are times when it is pure guesswork which to attack first. But sometimes you can improve your chances slightly. Consider this hand.

Despite East's interference, North-South bid smoothly to three on trump. When partner could respond freely, North felt his hand merited a move toward game, and South accepted with alacrity.

West led the king of hearts, woo by dummy's ace. Since he had to develop tricks in both minors, declarer led a diamond to his jack and West's ace. The heart continuation forced out declarer's remaining stopper; and when East got in with the ace of clubs he had more than enough hearts to

cash to defeat the contract. "Sorry partner, I am a poor guesser," apologized South. "Had I played on clubs first, I would have

knocked out East's entry and made my contract."

"Too bad you tried to guess," observed North. "If you had played the hand better, you would have made your contract no matter

which suit you tackled first!" North's analysis was accurate. If East held both minor aces for his overall, the contract would always go

down. However, if he held only one ace and a six-card heart suit, which was a distinct possibility once West

showed up with the king of hearts, the contract could always be made.

All South had to do was hold up the ace of hearts at

the first trick! West will continue the suit to dummy's ace. Now let us assume that declarer guesses wrong and

leads a diamond. West wins the ace, but he does not have another heart to lead. When East does get in with the ace

of clubs, he can knock out declarer's remaining heart stopper, but declarer has nine sure tricks and can safely take the spade finesse at the end for a tenth.

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

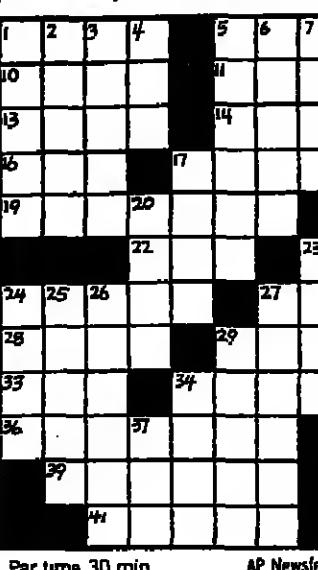
CLAWR
YOILD
DACUDE
SCULIE

Answer: FOR A

Friday's Jumbles: DICED AUGUR NEWEST ANYHOW
Answer: Whose chins are never shaved? — URCHINS
Yesterday's Jumbles: BUXOM SIXTY COOPER PRYING
Answer: What a guy who steals a watch might be expected to do — TIME

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Trout
5. Purposeful
10. Predicament
11. Web-footed bird
13. Tennysonian character
14. Young hare
16. Cry
17. Goller's warning
18. Leucothea
19. Neptune's spear
21. Hebrew lyre
22. Those holding office
23. Adamant
24. Strongboxes
27. Edgar Allan
28. Unlensed
29. Victims
33. Tavern
34. Son of Zeus
35. Use a shuttle
36. Succinct
38. Obsidian source
39. Biblical tribesman
40. Overt



CLARARE OSAGE
ALEVIN KAFIR
DEPEND AFTER
ASS SPA
DAR ENTIRELY
ART DAY IDEE
DOES ILE UNA
TWEEDLED COR
RES ITA
ALIGN STATOR
TENET TOROSE
TRESS ARIARAT

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
1. Tool box
2. Distinction
3. Offer a defense
4. Glowing
5. Nails
6. Turn inside out
7. Tennis score
8. Reserve
9. Cherry color
10. Purport
11. Rent
12. Marshes
13. Reduce
14. Solar disk
15. Heirs
16. Canvas sheet
17. Recorded event
18. Swordsman
19. Scraps
20. Pen
21. Russian stockade
22. 27 Across' bird
23. Remain firm
24. Indigo
25. Eggs
26. Tennis stroke

OUT AND ABOUT

310 WWS
Firas Wings Hotel, Jabel Al Luweldeh. Tel. 22163/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch, and a la carte.
Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. Specialty: steaks.

LUCKY MEAL
Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabel Amman, First Circle. Tel. 21863, Jabel Al Luweldeh, Hawuz Circle. Tel. 30446. Jabel Al Hussein, near Jerusalem Cinema. Tel. 21781. Also in Zerka and Irbid.

Captains Cabin
The fashionable restaurant for you. Grindlays Bank Street. Tel. 2187. AQABA. Open for lunch & dinner. Specialty Italian cuisine. Live music and dancing.

CHINESE RESTAURANT
First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabel Amman, near the Abilyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service - order by phone.

THE DIPLOMAT
First Circle, Jabel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 35869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

Janata's unity faces threat

NEW DELHI, May 14 (Agencies). — Sharp differences within the ruling Janata Party surfaced today over the selection of candidates for next month's state elections.

Several newspapers reported that Home Minister Charan Singh had resigned as party observer for the elections in Uttar Pradesh, India's biggest state.

A total of 2,335 assembly seats are at stake in the nation's 10 states and three union territories which go to the vote on June 10. The elections are seen as a key test of the government's popularity since

the Janata Party swept to an upset general election victory in March, defeating Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress Party.

Although Janata seemed certain to win, the main contest appeared to be over the sharing of seats among its five constituent parties, which formally merged on May 1 to constitute Janata as a single party.

Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram today refuted former United States President Richard Nixon's claim that India wanted "to seize Pakistan" in the 1971 war.

Mr. Nixon made the statement to Mr. David Frost on

television two days ago during one of the Nixon-Frost interviews.

Mr. Ram, who was also Defence Minister during the 1971 war, told journalists in Bombay: "Do not believe anything that Mr. Nixon says. He has waited many years to issue this statement."

The minister suggested Mr. Nixon was perturbed at today's improved U.S.-Indian relations. He recalled that both he and former Indian Premier Mrs. Gandhi had repeatedly said in these days that India neither wanted war nor wanted to be aggressive. That had not changed.

Turkish-Cypriots say Greeks planned to exterminate them

NICOSIA, May 14 (R). — The Turkish-Cypriot administration said today it had proof that the Greek-Cypriots once planned to exterminate the Turks of Cyprus.

It released photo-copies of documents said to have been captured by Turkish mainland troops from the Greek-Cypriot National Guard three years ago, detailing action to be taken against Turkish-Cypriot enclaves "on the day of external aggression."

The Turkish-Cypriot Public Information Office release said the plan was aimed at "the total extermination of the Turks, military and civilian alike." It said the reference to external aggression was merely a pretext.

The documents said the plan would be carried out on the orders of the Cyprus government and the Greek General Staff. The Turkish-Cypriot release interpreted this as proof that Archbishop Makarios knew of and approved the plan.

Polisario makes big claims

LONDON, May 14 (R). — Polisario front guerrillas, battling for independence in the Western Sahara, claimed today to have killed or injured 14,600 Moroccan and Mauritanian troops in more than a year-and-a-half of fighting.

The claim was made at a press conference here by M. Mohamed Salem Ould Salek, "Minister of Information" of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (RASD) which Polisario has proclaimed in the phosphate-rich former Spanish colony.

M. Ould Salek criticised both France and Spain for supplying arms to Morocco and Mauritania, which jointly took over control of the territory from Spain last year.

M. Ould Salek said Polisario guerrillas had taken the initiative in the independence war. "We attack when we want, where we want," he said. M. Ould Salek claimed that

guerrillas had taken some 400 prisoners in the war, and had destroyed or captured 8,000 military vehicles, including aircraft.

He said the Moroccan air force had lost 39 planes, including American-built F-5s and French-built Fouga-Magisters, while at sea, Polisario had sunk 10 ships, three of them Spanish.

Barre won debate with Mitterrand poll shows

PARIS, May 14 (AFP). — French Premier Raymond Barre emerged a clear personal victor from a two-hour television debate with Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand, the Louis Harris pollsters reported today in the daily Matin de Paris, but opposition policies received more support than those of the government.

An estimated 28 million viewers saw the debate. Forty-nine per cent of the 600 people polled preferred to see Mr. Barre in charge of the economy, to only 32 per cent for Mr. Mitterrand.

The premier also came over as more convincing (48 to 32 per cent) and competent (51 to 27 per cent) and was voted overall winner of the debate, which was broadcast live on Thursday, by 45 to 27 per cent.

But 49 per cent felt that Mr. Mitterrand was more in touch with the worries felt by the public, to only 29 per cent for Mr. Barre, and 36 per cent of viewers polled believed the solution to the crisis lay in Socialist policies, as opposed to 34 per cent for the government.

Muhammad Ali defends his title on Monday against an unknown boxer

LANDOVER, Maryland, May 14 (R). — Muhammad Ali defends his world heavyweight title against Spain's Alfredo Evangelista here on Monday night in a bout viewed as a benefit for Mr. Ali to earn \$2.75 million with a minimum of risk.

The 22-year-old Mr. Evangelista, who moved in Spain from his native Uruguay two years ago, was hand-picked by promoter Don King as a supposedly "easy" opponent. He gets \$85,000.

The World Boxing Council (WBC) conveniently ranked Mr. Evangelista number 10 contender so he would qualify for the

title chance. Earlier, the WBC turned down two Italians, Mr. Lorenzo Zanon and Mr. Alfio Righetti, because they were not among the top ten contenders.

Mr. King was to have promoted the Ali-Righetti fight, but he made a quick switch to Mr. Evangelista and got the WBC's approval.

The top two heavyweight contenders, Mr. Ken Norton and Mr. Jimmy Young, who hope to be Mr. Ali's future opponents, say they don't begrudge Mr. Ali a soft tune-up for a future bigger-money match.

No one is quite certain of Mr. Evangelista's professional ring record, but the challenger's manager, Jose Berrocal, says

Irish strike ends

BELFAST, May 14 (Agencies). — An 11-day old general strike in Northern Ireland by Protestant militants ended at midnight and the British minister responsible for the province, Mr. Roy Mason, today called for an effort to rebuild the Northern Ireland economy.

The strike cost £25 million but found little support among the working population.

The failure of the stoppage was seen a bitter blow to the Rev. Ian Paisley, the main standard-bearer of Protestant supremacy in Northern Ireland.

He said today that he would not retire from politics in spite of his pledge to do so if the strike was a failure.

"The question of my departure is a matter for the electo-

rete of North Antrim," Mr. Paisley told a press conference here. "I said that if the strike was not successful I would leave. But the strike has been a partial success, and as far as North Antrim is concerned very successful."

Mr. Paisley called the strike to put pressure on British troops to get tougher with Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas.

But most workers went to their jobs as usual, despite widespread intimidation. The strike organisers made strenuous but unsuccessful efforts to persuade the province's biggest power station at Ballylumford to close. There were threats to workers and to their families.

Three people were killed during the stoppage and more than 80 were injured.

With the ending of the strike, the pattern of violence in the province is expected to change. During the stoppage the IRA

kept a low profile and reduced attacks on troops and police. Republican sources say they did this so as not to spoil the chances of an all-out confrontation between British security forces and Protestant paramilitary units, clashes which they believe could only help their cause.

Police and troops operations in Republican Catholic ghettos dropped to a minimum as security forces were deployed in Protestant districts. This 11-day cut-back in troops operations gave the Republican guerrillas an opportunity to re-group and re-arm their active service units.

Security chiefs now fear a new onslaught from the Provisional IRA who are expected to re-launch their bombing campaign against businesses and stores in central Belfast and to renew attacks on police and troops, particularly along the border with the Irish Republic.

Kuwait to diversify its sources of arms

BAHRAIN, May 14 (R). — Kuwait has embarked on a policy of diversifying its arms supplies with deals with the Soviet Union, the United States and France as well as its main supplier, Britain.

In the past Kuwait mainly depended on Britain, the former protector power, for its supply of arms. But recently, however, it has bought American and French made planes

and is reported to have obtained Russian-made weapons.

Early this week it was announced that the Minister of Defence and Interior, Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah, inspected American-made Skyhawk bombers and French Mirage fighter-bombers which recently joined the Kuwaiti air force. Diplomatic sources said these were piloted by Kuwaitis.

Kuwaiti newspapers later reported that the state would continue to receive four Skyhawks and a similar number of Mirages each month until a squadron of each type was completely equipped.

Late last March Kuwaiti newspapers reported that Kuwait would receive SAM-7 shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles to the tune not only of the cold war, but a shooting war as well," Pravda said. "It is not clear that the nuclear rocket race launched by China -- not without the approval of the military-industrial circles in the U.S., West Germany and several monopolies in France, Japan and Britain -- is aimed at threatening not only the Soviet Union... but also the cause of world peace?" it asked.

Pravda warns Western nations of China's "military intentions"

MOSCOW, May 14 (R). — The Soviet Union today called on Western leaders not to give military or political backing to China because Peking was preparing for a "new global slaughter".

The call, in a clearly authoritative article in the Communist Party daily newspaper Pravda, represented one of the longest and most explicit Soviet attacks on China's leaders since the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Rightwing Western leaders and businessmen, the Kremlin newspaper said, were establishing a rapport with China on the basis of a common anti-Soviet outlook. But Peking's policies threatened the whole world, not just the Soviet Union.

"The present leadership of China acts in the same ranks as the most reactionary forces of imperialism in its attacks on

U.K. football roundup

Goalless draw makes Liverpool champions

LONDON, May 14 (R). — Liverpool became the first club for 18 years to retain the English football league title when they fought out a goalless draw with West Ham United today.

One point was all Liverpool needed to sew up their tenth championship and they played with the uncompromising efficiency that has marked their progress throughout the season to ensure that it did not slip away. With one match to play, they have 57 points and are out of reach of second-placed Manchester City, who won their final fixture 1-0 at Coventry to finish on 56 points.

A crowd of 56,000 packed into Liverpool's Anfield ground on the banks of the River Mersey to watch them do battle with West Ham, who, at the bottom of the table, are struggling to avoid relegation.

West Ham were granted few scoring opportunities by a defence that has conceded a miserly 31 goals in 41 league games. In attack, Liverpool were sharp and incisive, but lacked the luck to add to their season's tally of 61 goals. Their international forward Kevin Keegan, who may move to the continent of Europe next season, came closest to scoring when he hit a post after 61 minutes.

Manchester City's win at Coventry meant they cannot be overtaken in second place. Jimmy Conway scored their 51st minute winner in a game that lacked distinction.

Ipswich, who in mid-season

looked capable of deposing Liverpool but have slipped back in recent weeks, made certain of third place with a goalless draw at Derby. Newcastle stayed fourth by beating Aston Villa 3-2 -- they led 2-1 after just 23 minutes -- and behind them Manchester United also won 3-2 against London club Arsenal.

At the bottom of the first division Tottenham Hotspur lost their fight against relegation despite a 2-0 home win over Leicester City. They go back to the second division after a break of 27 years.

Two clubs from Sunderland, Queen's Park Rangers, Coventry, West Ham, Stoke and Bristol City will go down with Tottenham.

Nottingham Forest joined Wolverhampton Wanderers and Chelsea as the clubs gaining promotion from the second division, even though they did not play today. Bolton, Forest's rivals for the third promotion place, were thwarted by a 1-0 defeat at Wolverhampton. Kenny Hibbitt scoring the decisive goal.

Crystal Palace also gained promotion without a fixture. They move up from division three with Mansfield and Brighton after Mansfield beat Wrexham 1-0. Wrexham needed to win this match to go up in place of Palace.

The four clubs promoted from division four are Cambridge, Exeter, Colchester and Bradford.

"Press freedom" meet ends positively

NEW YORK, May 14 (Agencies). — A conference on "Press Freedom and the Third World" ended here on a positive note last night with discussion of practical suggestions for ways of helping journalists in developing countries.

The discussion was in sharp contrast to an air of confrontation which had marked the start of the two-day symposium, organised by the Edward R. Murrow Centre of Public Diplomacy at Tufts University, Massachusetts.

Shying away from earlier controversy over such issues as the "cultural imperialism" of Western news media, two working groups yesterday discussed suggestions for help with training and technical assistance.

Executives from several Western news agencies expressed their readiness to place their experience at the disposal of Third World newsmen, and it was also announced that the American Publishers Association was making an office available to handle requests for this type of assistance.

Nearly 100 press and academic representatives took part in the conference, including about 20 from developing countries. No formal resolutions or decisions were adopted.

Earlier the symposium discussed a series of papers on topics relating to the flow of information between the developed and developing countries.

The papers included several dealing with aspects of a non-aligned countries news agency pool which has been operating for about two years, and a suggestion by an Indian journalist, Mr. Nariner Aggarwal, for an independent Third World news agency.

In another paper, Mr. Peter Galliner, Director of London's International Press Institute, said Western countries were concerned about Third World news agencies because they might threaten press freedom and the free flow of news as a result of government control and the "exclusion of Western newsmen."

At a dinner meeting, Mr. George Verghese, former Editor of the Hindustan Times, described the difficulties faced by the Indian press during the recent 20-month state of emergency.

Mr. Percy Qoboza, a leading black South African newsmen

and Editor of The World, of Johannesburg, also spoke about the problems of running a news paper in his country, comparing them to "walking through a minefield blindfolded."

Mr. Clayton Kirkpatrick, Editor of the Chicago Tribune announced at the close of the conference that the World Association for Freedom of the Press will raise \$1 million to aid the press in developing countries.

Journalists are "all born with that intense, innate desire to be free," he commented, whether their countries are developing, industrialised, capitalist or socialist.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the money will be to supply technology, capital and professional expertise, and will be distributed through the International Press Institute, the Inter-American Press Association of Miami and the Asian Press Foundation of Manila.

Nuclear energy irreplaceable, meet told

SALZBURG, Austria, May 14 — The world's energy policy makers remain committed to the need for nuclear energy, the head of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Dr. Sigvard Eklund said in closing a 60-nation meeting here yesterday that was marked by disagreement and controversy.

"This may be a somewhat

striking conclusion in the face of doubts, reassessments, slow-downs and uncertainties which have marked the last few years, and which may remain with us for some time," Dr. Eklund said.

"Yet in spite, and perhaps because of them, we have seen a general agreement emerge from our discussions that nuclear power is a necessary and

irreplaceable source of the future energy supply of mankind for both the short and longer term."

The two-week meeting of nuclear policy makers, industrialists and scientists reflected throughout the split between the United States, encouraging nations to forewarn plutonium-based reactors because of their association with nuclear weapons, and the rest of the nuclear world, committed to plutonium reprocessing and use in breeder reactors.

This policy, announced by President Carter on April 7, has caused suspicion among nations lacking the vast U.S. uranium reserves. They see the recycling of plutonium as a way to assure independent energy source, and see the main alternative as continued buying of U.S.-enriched uranium.

Soviet Bloc delegates ignored the entire controversy. Their papers, read at the meeting, indicated their nations are continuing development of reprocessing and the plutonium-based breeder reactor.

Due to cancer fear, WHO suggests saccharin intake be cut in half

GENEVA, May 14 (R). — International health experts have cut by half the maximum amount of saccharin they recommend a person may take, following studies indicating it could be linked with cancer, the World Health Organisation (WHO) said yesterday.

But a WHO spokesman said the reduction would not mean coffee and tea drinkers who used saccharin would have to cut down. The new levels would mainly affect soft drink manufacturers and other industries using the sugar substitute.

The United Nations expert group on food additives, which drew up the recommendations presented to the Annual Assembly of the 150-state WHO now meeting in Geneva said the level should be cut from a maximum of 0.5 mg. per 1 kg. of body weight -- set in 1967 -- to 0.25 mg., at least temporarily.

The report said the committee had considered studies on rats which suffered bladder tumours after being fed high levels of saccharin and recommended the cuts "due to concern from the new findings

which needed further elucidation."

The United States government has announced plans for a ban on use of saccharin in diet soft drinks and other artificially-sweetened foods, although diabetics and elimers will still be able to buy the drug in tablet form.

The WHO and the U.N. Food Agriculture Organisation (FAO) recommended keeping saccharin under review and laid down a six-point programme of research into its effects over the next three years.

The WHO spokesman commented: "The tablets of saccharin which one puts in tea or coffee are acceptable because the permitted quantity for a person who weighs 70 kgs. is about 20 tablets of saccharin a day."

"What is not acceptable is industrial use of saccharin, especially in soft drinks," he added.

The experts' committee, meeting in Geneva last month, reviewed three Canadian studies on bladder tumours produced in rats fed on a diet including 5 per cent saccharin.

"Saccharin has not produced bladder tumours in many conventional long-term feeding studies in several species," the experts reported. "The overall findings remain unexplained."

Bhutto's referendum decision is not untypical of Pakistan's bold leader

By Graham Stewart

ISLAMABAD, May 14 (R). — Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who has staked his political future on a personal national referendum, has done much to rehabilitate Pakistan in five-and-a-half years of inspired leadership.

Mr. Bhutto took over in a time of crisis, picking up the pieces of a broken Moslem nation after the December 1971 war with India severed the eastern wing, which became Bangladesh.

Now another crisis has burst on the country and he has turned to the people to decide if they want him to continue as prime minister of Pakistan.

Confronted by two months of political agitation and violence which has seriously disrupted his country of 72 million people, Mr. Bhutto has gambled on a referendum to end the opposition unrest and restore his reputation.

It is a bold move, not untypical of the urbane, Western-educated feudal aristocrat from the desert lands of Pakistan's southern Sindh Province.

If Mr. Bhutto loses the referendum, it could be his political death knell.

The present crisis blew up out of what should have been

a triumph for Mr. Bhutto -- the March 7 general elections, which he proudly said were the first to be held under a civilian government in Pakistan's 30-year history.

Most observers expected Mr. Bhutto to be returned with an other five-year mandate to consolidate the socio-economic reforms introduced by his Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and continue improving relations with neighbouring India and Afghanistan.

Mr. Bhutto duly won, sweeping up 155 of the 200 seats in the National Assembly.

But the defeated Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), a heterogeneous collection of nine opposition parties, immediately claimed the landslide victory was the result of massive rigging.

The PNA coalition, which managed to win some 38 per cent of the vote regardless of the rigging allegations, launched a mass protest movement to try to force Mr. Bhutto to resign and hold fresh elections.

The opposition agitation brought demonstrations and violence to nearly every major city and town in Pakistan. It has cost over 280 lives so far and severely dislocated the national economy.

It has also brought martial law to three of Pakistan's main cities -- Lahore, Karachi and Hyderabad -- and some dissent in the army.

With the intransigent opposition insisting it would not call off its agitation unless Mr. Bhutto dissolved the National Assembly to have new elections, and Mr. Bhutto insisting that fresh polls would be disastrous for Pakistan at present, a stalemate had been reached.

Mr. Bhutto felt that because his resignation had become a vital issue in the opposition campaign, a referendum was the only honourable and proper course left open to him to resolve the crisis.

Despite the fact that his image has been badly tarnished in the last two months, Mr. Bhutto is a master politician who in the opinion of some of his colleagues "thrives on crises."

The clever, articulate Mr. Bhutto, who once described himself as a politician by profession, is still capable of salvaging his prestige.

He has an impressive record to run on and often cites as his first and most notable achievement the return of captured territory and some 90,000 pris-

oners of war from India. With a degree in political science from the University of California, Mr. Bhutto has a penchant for foreign affairs and he has distinguished himself in this field.

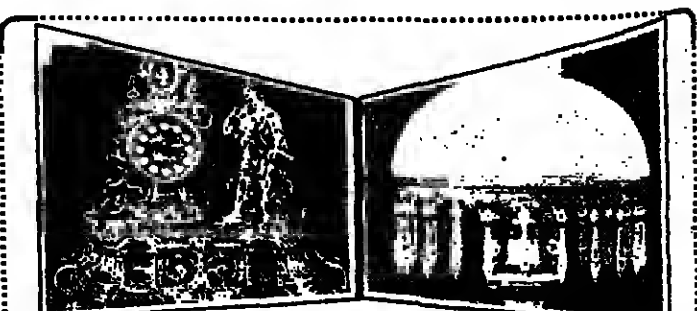
In the space of five years he normalised relations with India and brokeaway Bangladesh and started the process of detente with Afghanistan.

He has given Pakistan a prominent voice in the Third World, and more particularly in the Islamic Bloc. In the last year he has been working to promote a Third World summit to bring about a more equitable international economic order.

His critics say Mr. Bhutto has devoted too much time to foreign relations and not enough to internal affairs, more specifically the economy and achieving some sort of harmony with the opposition.

If he has made one mistake, he has underestimated the opposition. Firstly he doubted the ability of the diverse and disparate opposition parties to form a united front.

Secondly he never thought they could hold together long enough to build up a mass movement which could ultimately bring him down.



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